KA / BG-GPO/2515/WPP-47/2006-2008



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ಸಂಪುಟ ೧೪೩	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಗುರುವಾರ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೧೩, ೨೦೦೮ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೨೩, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೨೯)	ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೧೧

ಭಾಗ–೪

ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಾದೇಶಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಆದೇಶಗಳು.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 31 ಕೇನಿಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 21ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಜುಲೈ 31, ಮತ್ತು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 10ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 3(ii)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ (i) S.O. 1307 (Notification No. P-11011/1(2)/2005-VAC ದಿನಾಂಕ 17.7.2007 (2) S.O,1383(E) (Notification No. F.No. NHAI/13011/36-I/2000/PI/20 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10.8.2007) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(Department of Road Transport and Highways)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 10th August 2007

S.O. 1383(E) : Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping Road Transport and Highways (Department of Road Transport and Highways) number S.O. 611 (E) dated the 20th April, 2007 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) and issued under sub-section (1)_ of section 3A of the National Highways Act 1956 (48 of 1956)(hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the land specified in the Schedule annexed to the said notification for building (widening/ four-laning, etc).maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 on the stretch of land from Km,. 340.000 to Km. 404.000 (Haveri-Hubli Section) in District Dharwad in the State of Karnataka.

And whereas the substance of the said notification has been published in ''Vijay Karnataka' '(Kannada) and ''Deccan Herald'' (English) both dated the 8th May, 2007, under sub-section (3) of section 3A of the said Act;

And whereas no objection has been received from any person by the competent authority;

And whereas, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3D of the said Act the competent authority has submitted its report to the Central Government.

Now, therefore upon receipt of the said report of the competent authority and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3D of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the land specified in the said Schedule should be acquired for the aforesaid purpose;

And further in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 3D of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that on publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, the land specified in the said Schedule shall vest absolutely in the Central Government, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Brief description of the land to be acquired with or without structure , falling within the stretch of land from Km. 340.000 to Km. 404.000 (Haveri-Hubli Section) of the National Highway No. 4 in the State of Karnataka.

Serial Number	Name of the district	Name of the taluk	Name of the village	Survey number	Type of land	Nature of land	Area (in square metres)	Name of the land owner Interested persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dharwad	Hubli	(1) Varur	93	Gram Thana	NA Residential	608.00	LaxmanS/o Devendrappa Kamadolli
				94	Gram Thana	NA Residential	104.00	Pareshnath Basti
				96	Gram Thana	NA Residential	450.00	Devendrappa S/o Dasharathappa Basti
				121	Gram Thana	NA Residential	194.00	1) Nagesh S/o Narayan Rao Revanakar 2) Yallappa S/0 Gadigappa Puttannavar 3) Yellappa S/o Honnappa Puttannavar 4) Shikandar Sab Gulmi
				116	Gram Thana	NA Residential	72.00	1) Basappa Gadigeppa Gadi 2) Nijalingappa S/o Gadigeppa Gadi
			(2) Chabbi	485/A	Private	Dry	404.00	Manjanagauda S/o Bhimanagouda Hanumanthagoudar
				484	Private	Dry	3,450.00	1) Gabappa S/o Rayappa 2) Basavanneppa S/o Rayappa Gabannavar 3) Gangappa S/o Rayappa Gabannavar 4) Ramappa S/o Rayappa Gabannavar 5) Rajiv S/o Harajivandas Patadia

[F.No. NHA1/13011/36-1/2000/PI/20]

SAROJ KUMAR DASH. Jt. Secy.

PLANNING COMMISSION
(Voluntary Action Cell)
NOTIFICATION
New Delhi, the 17th July, 2007
National Policy on the Voluntary Sector-2007

S.O. 1307-1. Preamble

1.1 This Policy is a commitment to encourage, enable and empower an independent, creative and effective voluntary sector, with diversity in form and function, so that it can contribute to the social, cultural and economic advancement of the people of India.

1.2 The voluntary sector has contributed significantly to finding innovative solutions to poverty, deprivation, discrimination and exclusion, through means such as awareness araising, social mobilization, service delivery training, research and advocacy. The voluntary sector has been serving as an effective non-political link between the people and the Government. This policy recognizes the important role that the voluntary sector has to paly in various areas and affirms the growing need for collaboration with the voluntary sector by the Government, as well as by the private sector at the local provincial and national levels.

2. Scope of the Policy

2.1 In the Policy, Voluntary Organizations (VOs) mean to include organization engaged in public service, based on ethical, cultural, Social economic, political, religious, spiritual, philanthropic or scientific and technological considerations VOs include formal as well as informal groups, such as:Community – Based Organizations (CBOs); Non-Governmental Development Organizations (NGDOs): Charitable organizations;support organizations; networks of federations of such organizations; as well as professional membership associations.

2.2 To be covered under the Policy, Vos should broadly have the following characteristic:

(a) They are private, i.e. separate from Government;

(b) They do not return profits generated to their owners or directors;

(c) They are self-governing i.e., not controlled by Government;

(d) They are registered organizations or informal groups, with defined aims and objectives.

3. Objectives of the Policy

3.1 The specific objectives of the policy are listed below;

3.1.1 To create an enabling environment for Vos that stimulates their enterprise and effectiveness, and safeguards their autonomy;

3.1.2 To enable Vos to legitimately mobilize necessary financial resources from India and abroad;

3.1.3. To identify systems by which the Government may work together with VOs, on the basis of the principales of mutual trust and respect, and with shared responsibility; and

3.1.4 To encourage VOs to adopt transparent and accountable systems of governance and management.

The following paragraphs describe how these objectives are to be achieved.

4. Establishing Enabling Environment for the Voluntary Sector

4.1 The independence of VOs allows them to explore alteranative paradigms of development to challenge social, economic and political forces that may work against public interest and to find new ways to combat poverty, deprivation and other social problems. It is therefore crucial that all laws, policies, rules and regulations relating to VOs categorically safeguard their autonomy, while simultaneously ensuring their accountability.

4.2 Voluntary organizations may be registered as societies, as charitable trusts, or as non-profit companies under Central or State laws. Some States have adopted the Societies Registration Act, (1860), with amendment while others have independent laws. Similarly, laws relating to charitable trusts vary across States. Over time many of these laws and their corresponding rules have become complex and restrictive thus leading to delays, harassment and corruption. As the nodal agency for interface between the Government and the Voluntary Sector, the Planning Commission will encourage State Governments to review prevailing laws and rules and simplify, liberalise and rationalise them as far as possible. In order to facilitate registration non-profit companies, the Government will examine measures to simpliy procedures under section 25 of the Companies Act (1956), including those for license, registration and remuneration to member-employees.

4.3. The Government will also examine the feasibility of enacting a simple and liberal central law that will serve as an alternative all –India statute for registering VOs,. particularly those that wish to operate in different parts of the country and even abroad. Such a law would co-exist with prevailing central and state laws, allowing a VO the option of registering under one or more laws, depending on the nature and sphere of its activities.

4.4 There has been much public debate on the voluntary sector, particularly its governance accountability, and transparency It is widely believed that the voluntary sector must address these through suitable self-regulation. The Government will encourage the evolution of and subsequently accord recognition to an independent national level self-regulatory agency for the voluntary sector.

4.5 At the same time there is need to bolster public confidence in the voluntary sector by opening it up to greater public scrutiny. The Government will encourage Central and State level agencies to introduce norms for filing basic documents in respect of VOs, which have been receiving funding by Government agencies and placing them in the public domain (with easy access through the internet) in order to inculcate a spirit of public oversight.

4.6 Public donation is an important source of funds for the voluntary sector and one that can and must increase substantially. Tax incentives play a positive role in this process. Stocks and shares have become a significant form of wealth in the country. today. In order to encourage transfer of shares and stock options to VOs, the Government will consider suitable tax rebates for this form of donation. The Government will also simplify and streamline the system for granting income tax exemption status to charitable projects under the Income Tax Act, At the same time the Government will consider tightening administrative and penal procedures to ensure that these incentives are not misused by paper charities for private financial gain.

4.7 International funding of voluntary organizations plays a small, but significant part in supporting such organizations and their work in the country. An organization seeking foreign funding must be registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. This law prescribes stringent screening norms that oftenrestrict ability of VOs to avail foreign funds. When approved, there are problems like funds must be held in a single bank account, thus presenting enormous difficulties to VOs working at different locations. The Government will review the FCRA and simplify its provisions that apply to VOs from time to time in consultation with the joint consultative group to be set up by the concerned Ministry (as suggested under para 5.4)

4.8 The Central Government has framed guidelines for bilateral agencies to give direct assistance to voluntary organizations for projects of social and economic importance. It controls access to such funds and their utilisation, both through the FCRA and through regulation by the Department of Economic Affairs. This systems needs to be simplified in consultation with the joint consultative group to be set up by the concerned Ministry (as suggested under para 5.4)

4.9. The Government will encourage all relevant Central and State Government agencies to introduce pre-service and in service training modules on constructive relations with the voluntary sector. Such agencies should introduce time bound procedures for dealing with the VOs, These would cover registration, income tax clearances, financial assistance etc, There would be formal systems for registering complaints and for redressing grievances of VOs.

5. Partnership in Development

5.1 The voluntary sector can play an important role in the development process, particularly through community participation. VOs can offer alternative perspectives; committed expertise; an under standing of the local opportunities and constraints; and perhaps most importantly, the capacity to conduct a meaningful dialogue with communities, particularly those that are disadvantaged. It is therefore essential that the Government and the Voluntary Sector work together. Where feasible, such partnership may also include other entities such as panchayati Raj institutions, municipalities, academic institutions, and private sector organizations.

5.2 Partnership between Government and VOs implies identifying shared goals and defining complementary roles. It must be based on the basic principles of mutual trust and respect with shared responsibility and authority. These principle must be explicit in the terms and conditions of the partnership. They must also be evident in the formal and informal systems of collaboration.

5.3 This Policy recognizes three instrument of partnership viz., (i) Policy instruments consultation, through a formal process of interaction at the Centre, State and District level; (ii) strategic collaboration to tackle complex interventions where sustained social mobilization is critical over the long term; and (iii) project funding through standard schemes. The Government will ensure that these three instruments of partnership are given due attention in Annual Plans prepared by Ministries and states. The action that will be taken in respect of each of the three instruments is discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.4 The Government will encourage setting up of Joint Consultative Groups/Forums or Joint Machineries of government and voluntary sector representatives, by relevant Central Department and state Governments. It will also encourage district administration, district planning bodies, district rural development agencies, zilla parishads and local governments to do so. These groups will be permanent forums with the explicit mandate to share ideas, views and information and to identify opportunities and mechanisms of working together. The Government will introduce suitable mechanisms for involving a wide cross-section of the voluntary sector in these Groups/Forums.

5.41 The expertise of the voluntary sector will also be utilized by including experts from VOs in the committees, task forces, and advisory panels constituted by the Government from time to time to help address important issues.

5.5. The country faces a number of complex problems that require adaptive, multi-sectoral solutions where sustained social mobilization is particularly important. These include poverty alleviation, skill promotion, entrepreneurship development, empowerment of women, population stabilization, combating HIV/AIDS, managing water resources, elementary education and forest management, to name a few Such areas urgently require strategic collaboration between the Government and VOs. through national level programmes that are long-term in duration, and utilize multiple strategies. methodologies and activities to achieve their objectives. The Government will identify national collaborative programmes to be implemented in partnership with VOs, Each national collaborative programme will involve a finite set of reputed, medium or large VOs with a proven track record, and the ability to work on a reasonably large scale. The Government will ensure that such national collaborative programmes are given due importance in Plan documents.

5.6. The third instrument of partnership between the Government and the voluntary sector is project funding A. large number of Government agencies operate schemes for financial assistance to VOs. These schemes usually deal with activities such as surveys, research, workshops documentation, awareness, raising training creation and running of public welfare facilities, and so on Project grants are a useful means for the Government to promote its activities without its direct involvement They are also a valuable source of support to small and medium VOs. Nevertheless, there are legitimate concerns regarding the effectiveness of grant-inaid schemes. Out-dated design of funding schemes. arbitrary procedures, selection of unsuitable VOs poor quality of implementation and misuse of funds are some of the reasons for the possible defeat of the objectives of such funding. Concerned Government agencies would be encouraged to ensure proper accountability and monitoring of public funds distributed to VOs.

5.6.1 Some Central agencies have achieved good results by decentralizing the process of project funding Rather than administering various schems directly, they appoint regional or State level intermediary organizations to do so on their behalf. This allows for closer interaction for better selection and monitoring of VOs. Intermediaries could include umbrella VOs. professional or academic institutes. State Government agencies,or multi-stakeholder standing committees. The Government will review the experience of such decentralized funding and make suitable recommendations to Central agencies.

5.6.2 There is reason to believe that accreditation of VOs will lead to better funding decisions and make the funding process more transparent. Further, accreditation may provide incentives for better governance, management and performance of VOs. No reliable accreditation system is in place at present. The Government will encourage various agencies, including those in the voluntary sector, to develop alternative accreditation methodologies, It will allow time for such methodologies to be debated and gain acceptability in the voluntary sector, before considering their application to Government funding of VOs.

6. Strengthening the Voluntary Sector

6.1 The Indian society has a well-established tradition of philanthropy. While a regime of tax concessions facilitates donations to charitable organizations, there is considerable untapped potential to channelise private wealth for public service. The Government will support and encourage existing, as well new, independent philanthropic institutions and private foundations to provide financial assistance to deserving VOs. It will also promote a dialogue among public and private grant makers so that they may take advantage of the best practices in grant making and fund-raising strategies.

6.2. Accountability to all stakeholders and transparency in functioning are key issues in good governance. The voluntary sector is expected to set its own benchmarks in these areas. Since VOs vary in their objectives and activities, it would be impractical to expect uniform norms for accountability and transparency. The Government will encourage support organizations, and VOs networks & federations to facilitate discussion and consensus building on these issues. It will also encourage such agencies to advice and assist VOs to adopt norms that they find acceptable and useful. The Government will recognize excellence in governance among VOs by publicizing best practices.

6.3. Training is a crucial requirement for people working in the voluntary sector. However, this is often neglected on account of limited availability of good quality training courses that are reasonably priced. The Government will support and encourage organizations that train aspirants to enter the voluntary sector, as well as those already working in the sector. It will make available physical facilities currently available with its training institutes as a measure of such support.

6.4. Innovation in institutional, technical and social approaches to development problems is an essential ingredient of voluntary action. The Government will encourage and recognize innovative & pioneering work.

6.5. Databases of VOs working in different fields and at different levels are useful for communication within the voluntary sector, as well as between the voluntary sector and the public & private sector. The Government will commission suitable agencies to prepare and update such databases.

6.6. Information on Government policies and programmes is often difficult for VOs to access. The websites of various Government agencies will be re-designed to provide links to key documents and databases, including those related to project funding schemes.

6.7. The Government will encourage involvement of volunteers in public services, such as, at family welfare centers, primary health centers, hospitals, schools, vocational training centers, sanitation campaigns, etc.

This National Policy on the Voluntary Sector-2007 is the beginning of a process to evolve a new working relationship between the Government and the Voluntary Sector, without affecting the autonomy and identity of VOs.

[No.P-11011/1 (2)/2005-VAC]

MANJULIKA GAUTAM, Sr. Advisor

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 70

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 18 ಕೇನಿಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 9ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಜೂನ್ 26ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 3(i)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ G.S.R. 444(E) (Notification No. F.No. RT-11036/9/2006-MVL, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26.6.2007 ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(Department of Road Transport and Highways)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2007

G.S.R. 444(E): Whereas the draft of certain rules further to amend the Motor Vehicles (All India Permit for Tourist Transport Operators) Rules, 1993 published as required by sub-section (1) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (i) dated 29th August, 2006 vide notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways (Department of Road Transport and Highways), number G.S.R. 510(E) dated 29th August, 2006 for inviting objections and suggestions from all persons like to be affected thereby within a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India, in which the said notification was published, were made available to the public;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 30th August, 2006;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft rules have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (14) read with sub-section (9) of section 88 of the Motor vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Motor Vehicles (All India Permit to Tourist Transport Operators)Rules, 1993, namely:

1. (1) These rules may be called the Motor Vehicles (All India Permit to Tourist Transport Operators) Amendment Rules, 2007.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Motor-Vihicles (All India Permit to Tourist Transport Operators) Rules, 1993, for rule 12, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

''12 Every motor vehicle or motor cab under the Authorisation Certificate issued under these rules shall exhibit the words' All India Tourist Permit' on the back of the motor vehicle in contrasting colours, so as to be clearly visible''.

[F.No. RT-11036/9/2006-MVL]

SAROJ KUMAR DASH. Jt, Secy.

Note: The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India vide number G.S.R. 541 (E), dated the 10th August, 1993 and last amened vide number G.S.R. 286 (E), dated the 22nd March, 1995.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 57

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 45 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಜೂನ್ 4ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The Central Road fund (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Act No. 28 of 2007) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 4th June, 2007/Jyaistha, 14,1929 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on 1st June, 2007 and is hereby published for general information:

THE CENTRAL ROAD FUND (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2007

No. 28 OF 2007

[1st June, 2007]

An Act further to amend the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.

Be it enacted by Parilament in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title and commencement : (1) This Act may be called the Central Road Fund (Amendment) Act, 2007.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Amendment of section 9 : In the Central Road Fund Act, 2000 (54 of 2000) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) in section 9, in sub-section (1), for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:

''(b) take such measures as may be necessary to raise funds for the development and maintenance of the national highways and for the development of rural roads''.

3. Amendment of section 11: In section 11 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

''Provided that the Central Government may use-the share of the Fund under sub-clause (a) of clause (viii) of section 10 for the repayment of any loan taken for the purpose of development of rural roads in any State or Union territory''.

K.N. CHATURVEDI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 65
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 47 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮೇ 29ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 27 of 2007) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 29th May , 2007/Jyaistha 8, 1929 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 28th May, 2007 and is hereby published for general information:

THE SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2007

No. 27 OF 2007

[28th May, 2007]

An Act further to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956

Be It enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title : (1) This Act may be called the Securities Contracts (Regulation)Amendment Act 2007.

2. Amendment of section 2 : In section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation)Act, 1956 (42 of 1956) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act,) in clause (h), after sub-clause (id), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:

''(ie) any certificate or instrument (by whatever name called), issued to an investor by any issuer being a special purpose distinct entity which possesses any debt or receivable, including mortgage debt, assigned to such entity, and acknowledging beneficial interest of such investor in such debt or receivable, including mortgage debt, as the case may be''.

3. Insertion of new section 17A: After section 17 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

"17A. Public issue and listing of securities referred to in sub—clause (ie) of clause (h) of section 2 : (1) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, no securities of the nature referred to in sub-clause (ie) of clause (h) of section 2 shall be offered to the public or listed on any recognised stock exchange unless the Issuer fulfils such eligibility criteria and complies with such other requirements as may be specified by regulations made by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

(2) Every issuer referred to in sub-clause (ie) of clause (h) of section 2 intending to offer the certificates or instruments referred therein to the public shall make an application, before issuing the offer document to the public, to one or more recognised stock exchanges for permission for such certificates or instruments to be listed on the stock exchange or each such stock exchange.

(3) Where the permission applied for under sub-section (2) for listing has not been granted or refused by the recognised stock exchanges or any of them, the issuer shall forth with repay all moneys, if any, received from applicants in pursuance of the offer document, and if any such money is not repaid within eight days after the issuer becomes liable to repay it the issuer and every director or trustee thereof as the case may, be who is in default shall, on and from the expiry of the eighth day, be jointly and severally liable to repay that money with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum.

Explanation : In reckoning the eighth day after another day, any intervening day which is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881,(26 of 1881) shall be disregarded, and if the eighth day (as so reckoned) is itself such a public holiday, there shall for the said purposes be substituted the first day thereafter which is not a holiday

(4) All the provisions of this Act relating to listing of securities of a public company on a recognised stock exchange shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the listing of the securities of the nature referred to in sub-clause (ie) of clause (h) of section 2 by the issuer, being a special purpose distinct entity.

4. Amendment of section 23 : In section 23 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1) in clause (c), for the word and figures ''section 17'' the words, figures and letter ''section 17 or section 17A'' shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of section 31: In section 31 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:

''(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) the manner in which at least fifty-one percent. of equity share capital of a recognised stock exchange is held within twelve months from the date of publication of the order under sub-section (7) of section 4B by the public other than the shareholders having trading rights under sub-section (8) of that section;

(b) the eligibility criteria and other requirements under section 17A''

K.N. CHATURVEDI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 64

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 46 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮೇ 29ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 25 of 2007) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 29th May , 2007/Jyaistha 8, 1929 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 28th May 2007 and is hereby published for general information:

THE CABLE TELEVISION NET WORKS (REGULATION)

AMENDMENT ACT, 2007

No. 25 OF 2007

[28th May, 2007]

An Act further to amend the Cable Television Networks)(Regulation) Act, 1995

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title: (1) This Act may be called the Cable Television Networks (Regulation)Amendment Act, 2007.

2. Amendment of section 8 of Act 7 of 1995: In the Cable Television Networks (Regulation)Act, 1995, in section 8, for sub-sections (1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:

''(1) Every cable operator shall re-transmit,

(i) channels operated by or on behalf of Parliament in the manner and name as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette;

(ii) at least two Doordarshan terrestrial channels and one regional language channel of a State in the prime band,

in satellite mode on frequencies other than those carrying terrestrial frequencies.

(2) The channels referred to in sub-section (1) shall be re-transmitted without any deletion or alteration of any programme transmitted on such channels''

K.N. CHATURVEDI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 66

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 51 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 28ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Act No. 17 of 2007) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

THE BANKING REGULATION (AMENDMENT) ACT 2007

AN ACT

further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title and commencement : (1) This Act may be called the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2007.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 23rd day of January, 2007.

2**. Amendment of section 24 :** In section 24 of the banking Regulation Act 1949 (10 of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)

(a) sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be omitted;

(b) for sub-section ''(2A) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:

''(2A) A scheduled bank, in addition to the average daily balance which it is, or may be, required to maintain under section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and every other banking company, in addition to the cash reserve which it is required to maintain under section 18, shall maintain in India, assets, the value of which shall not be less than such percentage not exceeding forty per cent. of the total of its demand and time liabilities in India as on the last Friday of the second preceding fortnight as the Reserve Bank May, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify from time to time and such assets shall be maintained, in such form and manner, as may be specified in such notification.''

(c) sub-section (2B)_ shall be omitted.

3. Amendment of section 53 : In section 53 of the principal Act-,

(i) in sub-section (1), the words and figures'' or any of their branches functioning or located in any Special Economic Zone established under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005'' (28 of 2005) shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), in the opening portion, for the words, brackets and figure ''A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1), shall be laid in draft before each House of Parliament'' the following words ,brackets and figures shall be substituted, namely:

''A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) relating to any banking company or institution or any class of banking companies or any branch of a banking company or an institution, as the case may be, functioning or located in any special Economic Zone established under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005) shall be laid in draft before each House of Parliament''.

4. Repeal and saving : (1) The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (Ord 1 of 2007) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007, (Ord 107 2007) anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 79

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 32 ಕೇನಿಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 5ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 29ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 3(ii)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ S.O. 1481 (E) (Notification No. F.No. 14017/14/2006-NI-III) ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29.8.2007 ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 29th August, 2007

S.O. 1481(E) : Whereas the Deendar Anjuman is having links with Pakistan, and is indulging in activities which are prejudicial to the security of the country, having the potential to disturb peace and communal harmony and to distrupt the secular fabric of the country.

And whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention)Act, 1967 (37 of 1967), declared Deendar Anjuman to be an unlawful association vide notification number S.O. 373 (E) dated the 28th April 2001. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal was constituted for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there is sufficient cause for declaring the Deendar Anjuman as unlawful association and the Tribunal upheld the ban vide its Order dated the 27th October, 2001. Deendar Anjuman continued to be indulged in activities for which it was banned earlier, a fresh ban was imposed on Deendar Anjuman vide notification No. S.O. 479 (E) dated the 26th April 2003. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention)Tribunal was constituted for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there is sufficient cause for declaring the Deendar Anjuman as unlawful association and the ban was upheld by the Tribunal vide its Order dated the 23rd October, 2003 As Deendar Anjuman continued to be in dulged in activities for which it was banned on earlier occasions, a fresh ban was imposed on Deendar Anjuman vide notification No. S.O. 672(E) dated the 17th May 2005 The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) tribunal was constituted for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there is sufficient cause for declaring the Deendar Anjuman as unlawful association and the ban was upheld by the Tribunal vide its order dated the 14th November, 2005;

And whereas, the Central Government is also of the opinion that;

(i) during May to July, 2000, the Deendar Anjuman engineered bomb explosions in Church premises and other places in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa.

(ii) the said organization was engaged in distribution of objectionable anti-Christian literature and pamphlets, and in espionge activities;

(iii) the said organization has links at Mardan in Pakistan and has been organizing, bands of disgruntled Muslim youths in India into a militant outfit for launching Jehad with the avowed objective of total Islamisation of the sub-continent;

(iv) the said organization planned to create disturbances, particularly by promoting hatred and creating suspicion and ill-will among the Christians and Hindus as well as among other communities;

(v) the said organization had directed its activists to attack Christian institutions with the objective of embarrassing the Government, particularly in the international community and weakening it internally; and;

(vi) the said organization had plans to target major infrastructural installation including railways, telecom network, electricity grids, oil refineries and defence installations;

And whereas, the Central Government is also of the opinion that the activists of Deendar Anjuman are still indulging themselves in the communal and anti-national activities for the reasons that the organization was banned earlier. The Central Government is also of the opinion that the activities of Deendar Anjuman are detrimental to the peace, communal harmony, internal security and maintenance of secular fabric of the Indian Society, and that it is an unlawful association;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967), the Central Government hereby declares Deendar Anjuman to be an unlawful association;

And whereas, the Central Government is further of the opinion that if the unlawful activities of Deendar Anjuman are not curbed and controlled immediately, it will take the opportunity to;

(i) create tension among the Christians and other communities with a view to disrupting the social fabric and tarnish the secular fabric credential of the country;

(ii) re-organize itself and indulge in sabotage of vital installations.

And, whereas, the Central Government is also of the opinion that having regard to the activities of Deendar Anjuman as mentioned above, it is necessary to declare it as an unlawful association with immediate effect, and accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that this notification shall, subject to any order that may be made under section 4 of the Act, have effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[F.No. 14017/14/2006-NI-III]
VIPIN SAXENA, Jt. Secy.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಆರ್. ಅಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 75

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 33 ಕೇನಿಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 8ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ 26.7.2007ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 3(i)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ GSR 510 (E) (Notification No. F.No. 11019/50/2006-AIS III ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26.7.2007 ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PERSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 26th July, 2007

G.S.R. 510(E) : In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 (61 of 1951), the Central Government after consultation with the State Government, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955 namely:

1 (1) These rules may be called the All India Services (Leave) Third Amendment Rules, 2007

They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955, for Rule 18 (B), the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

'' 18(B) Paternity Leave :-(1) A male member of the Service (including a probationer) with less than two surviving children, may be granted paternity leave by an authority competent to grant leave for a period of 15 days, during the confinement of his wife for childbirth i.e., up to 15 days before or upto to six months from the date of delivery of the child

(2) During such period of 15 days, he shall be paid leave salary equal to the pay drawn immediately before proceeding on leave.

(3) The paternity leave may be combined with leave of any other kind

(4) The patermity leave shall not be debited against the leave account.

(5) If paternity leave is not availed of within the period specified in sub-rule (1) such leave shall be treated as lapsed''

Note: The paternity leave shall not normally be refused under any circumstances''

[F.No. 11019/50/2006-AIS-III]
G.C. PANDEY Under Secy.

Note: The principal rules were published vide notification No. 5/2/53-AIS(II), dated the12th September, 1955 published in the Gazette of India under number G.S.R. 1979, dated the 17th September, 1955 and subsequently amended vide:

Sl. No.	Notification No	Date	GSR No.	Date of Publication
1	14/9/66-AIS (III)	19-10-1966	1633	29-10-1966
2	14/2/68-AIS (III)	5-9-1968	1562	14-9-1968
3	7/1/73-AIS (III)	2-1-1975	39	18-1-1975
4	1/9/74-AIS (III)	10-6-1975	754	21-6-1975
5	11019/5/76-AIS (III)	20-6-1977	815	25-6-1977
6	11019/7/76- AIS (III)	20-6-1977	816	26-6-1977
7	25011/46/76-AIS (III)B	28-3-1978	451	8-4-1978
8	11019/9/76-AIS (III)	17-7-1977	1109	31-7-1976
9	11019/13/77-AIS (III)	1-7-1977	431(E)	1-7-1977
10	11019/3/1977-AIS (III)	28-6-1978	894	15-7-1978
11	11019/14/1978-AIS (III)	27-1-1979	190	10-2-1979
12	25011/34/77-AIS (II) B	12-2-1978	254	18-2-1978
13	11019/40/77-AIS (III)	22-2-1979	366	10.3.1979
14	11019/5/78-AIS (III)	19-4-1980	475	3-5-1980
15	11019/17/79-AIS (III)	28-4-1980	950	29-9-1980
16	11019/25/90-AIS (III)	4-11-1982	931	20-11-1982
17	11019/24/81AIS (III)	13-4-1983	338	30-4-1983
18	11019/25/83-AIS (III)	3-2-1984	153	18-2-1984
19	11019/10/84-AIS (III)	15-11-1985	1111	30-11-1985
20	11019/16/85-AIS (III)	26-5-1986	411	7-6-1986
21	11019/10/86-AIS (III)	14-5-1987	406	30-5-1987
22	11019/11/88-AIS (III)	29-3-1989	397 (E)	29-3-1989
23	11019/4/88-AIS (III)	8-1-1990	45	27-1-1990
24	11019/6/90-AIS (III)	11-4-1991	-	-
25	11019/2/90-AIS (III)	6-2-1992	94(E)	11-2-1992
26	11019/6/91-AIS (III)	3-5-1993	252	22-5-1993
27	11019/3/91-AIS (III)	2-9-1992	422	26-9-1992
28	11019/7/93-AIS (III)	22-12-1993	52	22-12-1999
29	11019/6/97-AIS (III)	3-3-1998	60	14-3-1998
30	11019/15/2003-AIS (III)	19-10-2004	373	30-10-2004
31	11019/15/2003-AIS (III)	19-3-2007	207	19-3-2007
32	11019/70/2005-AIS (III)	19-3-2007	208	19-3-2007

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 76

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 53 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2007 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2007

2007ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 7ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2007/16 Bhadra, 1929 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 3rd September 2007, and is hereby published for general information:

THE STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2007
No. 32 of 2007

[3rd September, 2007]

An Act further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title and commencement : (1) This Act may be called the State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2007.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 29th day of June, 2007.

2. Amendment of section 3 : In the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3, in sub-section (2) for the words ''Reserve Bank'' the words ''Central Government'' shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of section 5: In section 5 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words ''Reserve Bank'' the words ''Central Government'' shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 10 : In section 10 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words ''Reserve Bank'' the words ''Central Government'' shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of section 11: In section 11 of the principal Act, for the words ''Reserve Bank'' the words ''Central Government'' shall be substituted.

6. Amendment of section 18 : In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words ''All directions given by the Central Government shall be given through the Reserve Bank'' the words ''All directions shall be given by the Central Government'' shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of section 19 ; In section 19 of the principal Act, in clause (c), for the words ''Reeserve Bank'' the words ''Central Government'' shall be substituted.

8. Amendment of section 24 : In section 24 of the principal Act, in sub-section (4) ,for the words ''Reserve Bank'' the words ''Central Government' 'shall be substituted.

9. Amendment of section 36 : In section 36 of the principal Act,

(1) in sub-section(1),

(a) in clause (a), for the words ''Reserve Bank'' the words ''Central Government'' shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (b),

(i) the words ''the Reserve Bank or'' shall be omitted;

(ii) in the proviso

(A) for the words ''Reserve Bank''. occurring at both the places, the words ''Central Government'' shall be substituted;

(B) for the words ''paid to that Bank'' the words ''paid to that Government'' shall be substituted;

(2) in clause (a) and clause (aa) of sub-section (2) and in sub-section (3), for the words ''Reserve Bank'', wherever they occur, the words ''Central Government'' shall be substituted.

10. Repeal and saving : (1)The State Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (Ord. 5 of 2007), is hereby repealed

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act,as amended by this Act.

K.N. CHATURVEDI
Secy. to the Govt. of India

ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 81